

THE HERALD.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1836.

NEW POPULAR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—The progress of popular reform in England commenced with the political emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, but where it will end no one can tell. DANIEL O'CONNELL is now at the head of the great popular movement in Europe. Possessed of indomitable courage, uncontrollable eloquence, far reaching sagacity, he has begun another agitation on the reform of the House of Lords which will produce an excitement in England greater than that country has yet passed through. It is just in its birth, but he dashes forward like the Arab steed over the desert. The rise or fall of a whig or tory ministry are matters of very little importance, and will soon be less. The reform of the House of Lords will soon absorb all attention, for on this very point hangs the history of Europe for the next century. If the House of Lords can be reformed, England will in a few years repeal hereditary distinctions, and become in some sense a republic, such as her daughter the United States.

The following extracts from an address of Daniel O'Connell will show the principles on which the new movement starts:—

- First—That power without control, and without actual responsibility, is despotism.
- Second—That such power must necessarily be abused to the maintenance of the private or partial interests of those who possess it, or through their folly or wickedness, or from all these impulses united.
- Third—That the practical majority of the House of Lords, consisting of 170 persons, or thereabouts, are possessed of such despotic power.
- Fourth—That they have exercised that power capriciously, absurdly, insolently and wickedly.
- Fifth—That in the present state of the House of Commons, the recurrence of such conduct on the part of the Lords is inevitable.
- Sixth—That there is no legal remedy for the monstrous evil.

Seventh—That a new law is, therefore absolutely necessary to rescue the British people from practical slavery to an oligarchy of the worst description.

Eighth—That such a new law should be "an Act for the Reform of the House of Lords, by combining the representative principle with the practice of hereditary rank and title."

Ninth—That so much of the principle of representation as involves election or choice, has been already acted upon and happily established in our monarchy, by the rejection and expulsion from the throne of the race of Stuart, and the selection and election of the dynasty of the House of Hanover, who thus by a species of universal suffrage, represent all the people of the British nation.

Tenth—That the principle of selection and representation in the peerage has been already adopted on the two most important legal revolutions in the British empire—the natural union between England and Scotland, and the less natural union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Eleventh—That this principle of selection and representation in the peerage is equally applicable to England as to Ireland or Scotland.

Twelfth—That it is a constitutional, a legal, a practical principle—capable in itself of working out according to precedent, the reform of the House of Lords.

Thirteenth—That whilst the principle of that reform is thus established, the necessity for the reform requires imperatively a new mode of selection and representation of the representative peers.

Fourteenth—That such new mode should be by popular suffrage, extensive in a ratio inverse to that of the number of the eligible, and protected in the exercise of such suffrage by the right to vote with the secrecy and security of the ballot.

LIBERALITY.—At a meeting held on Monday night in the Green Street Church, to take into consideration the great loss sustained by the Methodists by the destruction of their Book Concern, the official proceedings are not yet to be had, but upwards of thirteen thousand dollars were subscribed by the company present.

ANOTHER WRECK.—A letter from Captain Smith of the brig Emigrant, states that on his passage to Matanzas in lat. 31 lon. 34, he fell in with schooner Paramount, of Southport, in a sinking condition. Took off the master, mate, and crew, six in number and landed them at Matanzas, on the 27th ult.

DEATH OF JOICE HETH.—Died, on Monday, Joice Heth, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and sixty two years. She was supposed to have been the oldest woman in the world, and claims to have been the nurse of Washington. Faugh!

HANDSOME.—Through the active exertions of James M. Russell, Adam W. Spies and John Barker, firemen, and two other gentlemen, whose names are unknown, \$10,388 have been collected for the Fire Department Fund, the whole or nearly the whole of which was lost by being invested in insurance stocks, which have become insolvent since the large fire of December 16th. Messrs. Boorman, Johnston & Co. who were severe sufferers by the fire, gave the largest sum, i.e. \$250, and John J. Astor \$100. Mr. Astor should have assigned as a reason for his giving so little that he was preparing a plan for a college "a la Girard," which he intends to locate in the city to be endowed after his death.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—The City Inspector reports the death of 141 persons during the week ending Saturday the 20th of February. Of these 23 were men, 24 women, 55 boys and 33 girls—9 of the above were colored persons.

☐ The Corporation should be indicted for neglect of duty. A few dollars properly laid out in clearing the snow from the streets, would save property to the amount of thousands, and lives that thousands cannot purchase.

STRIKES.—Not long since the journeymen bookbinders made a strike for higher wages in Philadelphia—last week the journeymen tailors struck in this city—and now we have the stevedores striking for a like purpose. For any thing we can tell, half a dozen other trades may strike before the month is out.

These are truly striking times. The journeymen mechanics complain that provisions are higher, and rents are double what they were a few years ago, when they had the same wages now given them. In such a state of inequality how can they live? There is no one has a worse opinion of Trades' Unions than we have. They are perfect nuisances—mere grog-room conventicles—ram-drinking assemblages—which do more harm than good. But many trades and journeymen have some reason for revolting against the present state of things. Where are the real evils? It is the grasping monopoly of landlords and forestallers. The removal of the Post Office up town has caused more extortion to be perpetrated against mechanics in the article of rents, than we could enumerate in a week. This is only one item of oppressive, hard-hearted extortion. Another source of wrong is the monopoly and forestalling system practised by a band of men who congregate about the Upper Bull's Head, and are backed by the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. They, and they alone, cause the present high prices of provisions in the various markets.

All these causes combined have rendered it necessary for the journeymen to demand higher wages. His expenses are now one-third higher than they were four years ago—but his income is nearly the same. Probably the removal of the Post Office has already caused more oppression to the poorer classes than any single event we know. Mechanics and journeymen unite at once and kick that concern back into Wall street, where the rich can afford to pay rents. Call meetings—get up petitions—agitate—agitate—agitate. Not a moment is to be lost.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT, AND ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

—On Monday, the Stevedores struck for an advance of wages, and went around in a large body to compel those at work to desist. A posse of constables, headed by the high constable, proceeded to the scene of action, but ere they arrived, the mob had dispersed. Yesterday, notice was given that a still larger mob had collected, and were conducting in a most riotous and disorderly manner. Justices Bloodgood and Lowndes, accompanied by a numerous escort of officers, proceeded to the foot of Maiden lane, to a vessel loading with staves, where the Stevedores had forced the men at work to leave off. Every man was armed with a staff, and the officers were unable to make them disperse for a long time. Officer Brinck, who is ever foremost where danger was to be met, got in among the crowd, and while endeavouring to quell the riot going on, was struck over the head with a staff. The blow cut through the hat, and fractured the skull. He was taken into a neighboring house, and immediately bled by a physician in attendance. The man who struck the blow was arrested, but rescued by the mob. Justice Bloodgood rushed into the thickest of the fray, and seized a giant of an Irishman by the nape of the neck, and brought him in custody to the office. Mr. Brinck is lying in a very dangerous situation, and it is scarcely possible that he can survive. The following men were arrested,—James Cunningham, John Gilmore, Peter Tick, James Edgar, Mathew Fancell, John Peet, said by officer Lyons to have been the first of the rioters, John Lyons, John Hogan, and Edwd. O'Brian. They have all been committed.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Dr. Sleight delivered his lecture at the New York University as usual, on Saturday evening. The lecture room was crowded to excess with the fashionable world, ladies and gentlemen.—The Doctor having laid down the foundation of his subject, viz: "that the blood depends for its perfect regeneration on respiration, digestion, formation of bile and various other functions," proceeded to prove that in proportion as this was imperfectly accomplished, were the seeds of disease sown—health impaired—and beauty diminished—and as to the latter, the Doctor observed, that with ladies, life, or ten lives were nothing, when compared with figure, but that as figure did not constitute beauty, he would put figure in one scale, and various departments of beauty, such as fair skin, fine skin, bright eyes, &c. &c., in the other scale; and that if he proved (which he would do) that shape (unnatural shape) could not be obtained by means of tight lacing or the corset, without destroying the other characteristics of beauty, he was sure he would bring conviction home to the heart of every female of the destructive and pernicious effects of the corset. This he fully did—and then went into a professional investigation of the internal causes of consumption, the seat of which he considered was in 9 cases out of 10, not in the lungs, as is generally supposed, but in the liver, which organ he pronounced to be a powerful auxiliary to the lungs and attributed the great fatality of this disease to this erroneous view of its cause. In reference to the evil effects of tight lacing, he quoted language from a little work published in this city by Dr. D. Reese, called "Strictures on Health," on which, as well as on his author he passed the highest encomiums for talent, deep research, and professional skill.

We understand that these lectures are postponed till the weather improves. •

☐ Several correspondents ask us why we don't give an account of our interview with Maria Monk. Be patient. As soon as our nerves are quiet and satisfactory, we shall do the needful. To-morrow, perhaps.

[Correspondence of Hudson's Merchants' News Rooms.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1836.
The story about the insurrection at Nashville, to which I referred yesterday, has been fully contradicted today, as you have already been apprised by the Philadelphia papers. It was not believed in the city for a single moment, and yet it produced an excitement that will not be very easily quelled.

The slave holders of the District and adjacent country, are very sensitive, and already has feeling become so much excited, that almost every man from the north is looked upon with an eye of suspicion.

A day or two ago, I happened to ask a shaver, who is the attendant on my room, if he would like to be sold to me, and for this single and simple act, I incurred the ire and displeasure of his master. I had taken a fancy to the boy; he appeared to be fond of me, and after he had told me, that one of his neighbours had been sold to go to New Orleans, I asked him if he would be willing to be sold to me. The boy was pleased—supposed that I wished to purchase him, and immediately asked his master if he might be sold. The master replied that he might; and on an inquiry who I was, he discovered, that as I was from the north, he immediately took it into his head that I was a fanatic, and had a design upon his shaver. I was immediately called upon for an explanation; and, though I could not admire the folly of the man who had suspected me, I thought it necessary to say, that I was not disposed to interfere with any man's rights; and as for the abolitionists of the north, I had thought that I had too long and too zealously opposed them, to subject myself to the suspicion of being a fanatic. The man was satisfied, and so was I.

The adoption of the Resolution of the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and the debating in Congress, have had a direct tendency to inflame the public mind; and the time may come, when it will be dangerous for a northern man, no matter what his principles may be, to visit this section of the country. All this comes from the monkish and ill timed philosophy of the north.

About two or three weeks ago, Mr. John Quincy Adams called for a Select Committee, to act on the subject of the abolition petitions. Much excitement was produced among the people of the south, and I heard a man say at that time, that if he could catch Mr. Adams out of the District of Columbia, he would not only convince him of his disapprobation, but do him an act of violence.

There is much more excitement on this subject in the District of Columbia, than many people imagine. It increases daily, and hardly a mail comes in from the north, that is not loaded with prints and abolition pamphlets. They are forwarded to members of Congress, and thus gain circulation. If the abolitionists of the north are guided by correct and honorable motives, let them discontinue this abuse of the mails.

IMPORTANT CASE.—A very important case was before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and had not terminated when our paper went to press. It grew out of the circumstances of the great fire. The question raised is how far the Corporation is bound to pay for the damages done to property destroyed by pulling down buildings to stay a fire. Mr. Lord, of Exchange street, had his store and goods to an amount of \$229,000 destroyed by the pulling down of his store under the order of the Mayor. An old law of 1813 provides that on such a thing occurring, a writ may be issued and a jury summoned to assess the damages, but the language of the law is somewhat equivocal and appears to refer to real estate alone. At present the only legal question of which there is a doubt, is whether the Corporation is liable for the destruction of personal property? If a jury should say "yes," then the suits that may yet be brought against that body on similar grounds will fully amount to one million of dollars, to pay up which, will of course require a general tax to that amount. Messrs. Emmett and Ogden for the Corporation, and Messrs. Lord and Sedgwick for the plaintiffs.

☐ It appears that our old associate in the famous Bachelors' Balls, Mr. Jennings, and also the immortal Willard, amuse their leisure time in reading the Herald. Very well—very good. They don't show great taste, however, in their selections, as will appear by the following glass of bitters, which has been handed to us for publication:—

We have read a paragraph in the Herald of this morning, and hereby certify—that in no instance whatever, since we have used Gas Lights at the City Hotel, has the Gas failed, except from local causes, which were immediately remedied; nor have we ever made any experiments of using oil in place of gas; or ceased at any period to use the gas lights as usual. On the contrary, we state and believe that the amount of gas consumed in this establishment has been correctly measured and charged by the New York Gas Light Company. In short, the circumstances stated in the paragraph alluded to, are to our knowledge, without the least foundation.

City Hotel, Feb. 20, 1836.

(Signed) CHESTER JENINGS, ORSAMUS WILLARD.

I hereby certify that I have taken an exact and particular account of the Gas consumed at the City Hotel, as registered each night by the Gasometer, and have always found the same to be correct, and conforming precisely to the period for which the lights were used. I know of no experiments having been made with oil lamps, nor any cause of complaint against the New York Gas Light Company, as far as Gas is used in this establishment.

City Hotel, Feb. 20, 1836.

(Signed) SAMUEL E. LENT, Book-keeper.

CANADIAN PROJECT.—A singular proposition has been started in Upper Canada. It is to request the United States Congress to permit the port of New York to be also a port of entry for Upper Canada. By a reference to the Canada papers we find that the tonnage of Quebec last year was 1212 vessels—335,209 tonnage and 14,554 men—of Montreal 109 vessels, 22,620 tonnage, 1165 men. Here probably we should have no objection to permit New York to be the port of entry for the foreign imports of Canada—it is already the port of embarkation and debarkation for all those in Canada who travel to and from England.

SPECIAL SESSION.—Present the Recorder and Aldermen Labagh and Taylor.

The cage at the Court room presented a group of nineteen of the most grotesque looking mortals that ever assembled together. From the regular loafer down to the sooty sweep of fifteen—the ragged and the well clothed—the dirty and the clean—all were there, ready to be inspected by his Honor the Recorder, and sent to their respective destinations.

Among the persons sentenced there were three ill-looking vagabonds vulgarly appellationed loafers, named Hibbard, Ore and Cottrell. They were charged with stealing a quantity of salt pork and pigs trotters, with which they were trotting off when arrested by the owner. They denied having stolen the articles in question, and said that they had picked them up on the side walk. Ore said that he had been in the States' service for twelve years past—not the States' service in the general acceptance of the term, but as a sailor on board of one of our national vessels. As his Honor the Recorder thought he might learn something new in the land service, he sent him for six months to learn the stone cutting trade at Blackwell's Island.

When the sentence was passed, Hibbard got up and exclaimed—"that's right, old daddy"—and went off guilty.

William Penniman, a sailor-like looking character, was tried for stealing a quantity of stocks from the store door of Mr. Watson, No. 118 Chatham street. He was arrested a few doors from the place where he had committed the theft, and was amusing a company of boys with his drunken antics. On his trial he resolutely denied any knowledge of having stolen the stocks, but facts were too strong, and he was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.—The reports of the Superintendents of Common Schools in relation to the instruction of the deaf and dumb in this state, show that the whole number of pupils in this city and the central school in Canajoharie, are one hundred and seventy one. Of these 120 are supported by the state—some of the residue by various counties and some by their friends.

The report of the Comptroller shows the amount of funds received and expended. Received \$183,897.99 and expenditures \$134,221.79. This is from the year 1819 down to the present time. In 1834 an appropriation of \$5000 per annum, for five years, was granted by the state, a portion of which goes annually to pay off the mortgage upon the building. \$10,000 of this appropriation has been received, and the remainder due, will be paid on the 1st of April 1836 and 1837.

The Report of one of the Inspectors of Beef and Pork for the City and County of New York, shew that during the past year he has inspected 10,359 barrels of pork, 449 half barrels, 3375 barrels of beef and 300 half barrels, whose average value amounts to \$194,132.25, and the fees for inspection to \$2,135.00.

☐ The country is said to be overrun with mad dogs. How many legs have they? We can then tell to what species of dogs in natural history the mad ones belong.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—During the fire which destroyed the "Great Book Concern" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Mulberry street, loose leaves and sheets of the books were carried to great distances, some across the East River. On the morning after that lamentable event, a Reverend Clergyman in Brooklyn picked up a leaf fluttering in his garden, which exhibited traces of the fire round the edges. On examining it he found that it was part of a leaf of a Bible, and he could read the following text from Isaiah 64. 11, which had escaped the fire. "Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire: and all our pleasant things laid waste." The Reverend gentleman preserves the fragment in his pocket book along with his five dollar bills, and considers it even more precious than they, and no doubt it is so in every other place round the world, except in Wall street and the Fulton Market.

THE ASTOR HOTEL is nearly all plastered. The windows are now nearly all put in—the furniture prepared—and one half the parlors are taken by fashionable families who intend to give up house-keeping in May. Baydon the elder will open the hotel positively on that day. He is now busy getting in his furniture.

MRS. MANN'S BOARDING HOUSE, so famous in the annals of fashionable life, where more matches have been made, and more hearts broken and healed, than in any similar house in the country, is leased to Mr. Davis the architect, who intends to fit it up by May-day for officers, sales rooms, stores and places of business—

Ultima Cunei venit junc carminis aris;
Magna ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo.

ACCIDENT.—As we walked yesterday, respecting the state of the side walk in William street, from Maiden Lane to Wall street, it has turned out. A gentleman passing along near Maiden Lane, fell into one of the gutters formed on the side walk and broke his leg.

The streets generally are in the most dreadful situation, but William street is certainly worse than any other in the city.

STALE.—A Texas meeting was to be held on the 9th in Nashville.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. William D. Stroble, Mr. Anderson Bogart, to Miss Julia Augusta Corbitt, all of this city. On Monday evening, by the Rev. S. S. Conner, H. Conner, Esq., to Mary R., eldest daughter of Thomas Holmes, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On Monday evening, suddenly, Roderick, only son of W. R. Co. Esq., aged 21 months. On the 19th inst., Wm. Corlies, of a short and severe illness in the 56th year of his age. On Monday, after a lingering illness, Cornelia H., wife of John H. Smith, aged 35 years.